



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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29 July 1992

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Madagascar

A group of six to 10 armed civilians occupied the radio station in Antananarivo for four hours and broadcast an announcement in which clergyman Michel Feity declared himself head of state, AFP reported. The members of the group then "fled," and reports from South Africa indicated that "authorities on Madagascar were in the process of apprehending them."

Inter-African Affairs

The main topics on the agenda at the 15th summit of ECOWAS leaders are economic integration and the situation in Liberia, Dakar radio reported. Addressing the summit Sierra Leone's Captain Strasser asked how long "ECOWAS would accept Charles Taylor's defiance." The same source noted that Taylor was expected to arrive in Dakar for the last day of the summit, but AFP, citing an official of Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia, said Taylor would not be attending the summit "because he was not invited."

South Africa

Approximately 5,000 policemen and soldiers launched a "peace and stabilisation" operation in 16 violence-wracked Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle black townships," SAPA reported. Law and Order Minister Kriel said the operation was intended "to restore peace, essential services and infrastructure." Police Commissioner van der Merwe urged participating policemen "to approach their task with impartiality and to act with due regard for human dignity."

Seychelles

"President Albert Rene's ruling party has won the Seychelles' first multi-party election in 17 years," AFP reported. Rene's Seychelles People's Progressive Front defeated the Democratic Party of "flamboyant opposition leader James Mancham."

* Israeli Construction Firm Activities Described

92AF1001A Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE
in French Jun 92 pp 169-171

[Interview with Amos Salomon, head of the international branch of Solel Boneh; place, and date not given]

[Text] Solel Boneh, the leading Israeli construction firm has many bridges, roads, high-rises, and hotels to its credit on the African continent from Yamoussoukro to Nairobi. The head of the group's international branch is unusually optimistic about the future of Africa.

Amos Salomon, the head of Solel Boneh International, is an African and he likes to say so. He says it loudly enough to be heard by anyone who would look no farther than his physical traits and assume that he is "one of those Europeans who go to Africa to make money and who pack up and leave at the first hint of a downturn in the economy." Moreover, while his first nationality is Israeli, he is also a citizen of Ivory Coast. "This is my 27th year in Africa," says Amos Salomon to underline the point, and he proudly cites the many decorations that he has received from African countries, including that of Commander of the Order from Ivory Coast.

Solel Boneh built the Hilton Hotel and the "Cite Verte" complex in Yaounde (Cameroon); a cement factory in Togo; the famous cathedral of Abidjan, the foundations of the basilica in Yamoussoukro as well as the bishop's residence there, the residence intended for Pope Jean-Paul II, and many other buildings in the town where President Houphouet-Boigny was born; and several roads and waterworks throughout Africa (Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania, Togo, and Zambia)....

It was in 1954-55 that Solel Boneh, Israel's top construction firm began working in Africa.

Its international branch, which Amos Salomon directs, was founded in 1958. It has had different names in different countries as local shareholders were brought in to form new companies such as SONITRA (Ivorian National Construction Company) in Ivory Coast.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] So, it seems that you are African?

[Salomon] No, not "seems." I am African and I am proud of it. My African ancestry is very recent. This is my 27th year in Africa. More than half my life!

I first set foot in Africa on 18 May 1966. This is 1992, and I am still in Africa, although my work has had me based in Tel Aviv for several years now.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Which African country was the first for you?

[Salomon] Ivory Coast—Abidjan. I spent 13 years there. I also lived in Cameroon. Since then, I have traveled to Africa regularly. My main business associates are Africans—real Africans! When I went to Africa for the first

time, I had two children—ages two and three. The one who was two is now 28 years old and has three children of her own. She and her husband live in Ivory Coast. When my children completed their military service, they wanted to go Africa—not to America or Europe.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Here in Israel, your company, Solel Boneh, is a big name. But why does your company change its name from country to country?

[Salomon] The company's name, Solel Boneh, means "to construct roads and buildings." It is not just a name, but a message, and it does not vary: It is the same everywhere. When we set up a joint venture as we did in Ivory Coast (SONITRA), the name "Solel Boneh" always appears next to that of the new company.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Do the countries that you work with have a special relationship with Israel, politically?

[Salomon] The case of Nigeria, which recently restored diplomatic relations with Israel, proves that they do not, because for all those years, Nigeria was one of our largest markets. We are not politicians; we are engineers. It is true that we are very happy to see political relations resume between the two countries, but we do not allow international relations to intervene in our work.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Does that mean that you are not affected by political problems between Israel and other countries?

[Salomon] Not directly. After relations broke off in 1973, we continued to work with most of the countries where we had a presence. A few decided to quit. But they later regretted it, and still do, because we were not a liability to them. Those we continued to work with throughout that period are our best advertisements. Our accomplishments speak for themselves.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] How much business do you do with Africa?

[Salomon] Africa is the foundation of Solel Boneh International. About 70 to 75 percent of our business is with Africa. We are also in Central America and Latin America, but Africa is the foundation.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] But in your line of business, the market seems to be very depressed in Africa....

[Salomon] Lost earnings due to fewer projects in some countries is offset by the fact that more countries are interested in what we are doing. We are going back into countries that we had to leave for political reasons 20 years ago or so.

Africa Will Continue To Develop

One example is Ghana where people think highly of our work because it is still standing, while the work of those who came after us is generally not holding up as well. We also hope to begin working soon in Angola where there is much

to be done. From the geopolitical standpoint, we also look at Africa as an area of the world that will continue to develop, where our know-how will be needed.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] But you are not the only ones competing for the African market....

[Salomon] I have always said that what separates us from the big powers who compete with us in Africa is that we have been through what Africa is now going through. That is why I believe that we understand each other better. As for us, we will not leave Africa simply because it is going through difficult times. Solel Boneh is proud to be in Africa and to continue to work there. And now that the hard times are over, we are not about to leave, as I see things.

Six Hundred Fifty Million Dollars in Contracts from 1972 to 1982

I am very confident despite the critical situation of the world economy because I believe that we have already touched bottom. Business is slowly picking up. True enough, we will never go back to the huge construction projects, the easy spending of the good years, but there will be serious work of the kind that will finally enable most of the continent to develop. Solel Boneh International is one of the largest—if not the largest—Israeli company in Africa.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Do you have any big projects in Africa right now?

[Salomon] Not any really big projects, but we do have work. Because we have a name. We have projects under way and we are negotiating future contracts....

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] What are your specialties in Africa?

[Salomon] The specialties that we have always had are: major infrastructure, buildings, large-scale water projects. We also have contracts in agriculture and we plan to expand our activities. That means that if we are awarded a contract through an international bid to an international organization like the World Bank or the African Development Bank or through local funding, we would be happy to continue to expand in Africa. Remember that Solel Boneh, which includes Solel Boneh International, is the largest international company.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] How badly has the current economic recession affected your business with Africa?

[Salomon] I cannot give you an exact figure because there are many factors to be taken into account, such as the local exchange rate. For example, a dollar traded for 1.40 Nigerian diaras in 1984 but is now worth 18.5 diaras. You can see that it is harder to make a business grow now. Suffice it to say that during the boom years of 1978 to 1982, we had 650 million dollars in contracts.

We will probably not see that level again for some time, but we hope that we will be able to expand our activities in the coming years. We also hope to be able to recover certain debts that are very uncertain at this time.

Having said that, I believe that there are many activities to be developed in Africa that could bring great gains to its countries. When I travel Ivory Coast (San Pedro, Sassandra, or even Korhogo or Abengourou), when I travel Togo from the north to the south, or Benin, or Nigeria, or Cameroon with regions like Dschang, I tell myself what touristic gems they are! Obviously, that means infrastructure and some investment. I hope with all my heart to be a part of that development because it would bring great changes to this continent, which rivals the greatest tourist venues of the world.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] In listening to you speak, one might think that you are advising African leaders to go back to building hotels on a large scale, despite the criticisms that they have justifiably received for that....

[Salomon] We are not the Americans, the French, the Germans, or the Italians. We know how to adapt to the needs and means of the countries we work with. We are really different at Solel Boneh International. Our ethics prevent us from going into a country and hastily signing contracts just to make money and leave. When we go somewhere to work, we are there for years and years, and we do not abandon our partners in lean times. That is what our company and Israel are known for. We do more than just build; we teach Israeli know-how to those who trust in us because we are proud of our blue and white flag. We are not a state-run company, but we realize that we represent our country wherever we are and we want to represent it honorably, by doing good, honest work on every project we have. Enormous hotel complexes, schools, factories, agricultural industries, or roads.... Let me remind you that we have built more than 2,000 km of roads in Ivory Coast, half of that country's road network. We have also built dams and airports and we put our experience and our heart into what we build. We like to say that we make no distinction between us and our partners. We work with those who work with us, as if we were building for ourselves.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] How many people work for your company in Africa?

[Salomon] There are 250 expatriates. The figure for local personnel, depending upon the projects, in some countries, can be as many as 2,000 people. We even had as many as 6,000 employees in Ivory Coast at one time, and we are proud of that, just as those who have worked with us in the past and present are proud of that. If, in 1993, we can achieve 50 percent as much as we did between 1978 and 1980, I can assure you that we and our African clients will be doing the best we can by each other.

[JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE] Since you see yourself as a flag-bearer for Israel in the countries in which you work, you must have some opinion on the military assistance that your country gives to certain African governments....

[Salomon] I see what you are trying to say.... I, myself, am a pacifist. As such, I would rather see the money go toward construction instead of destruction. It is much healthier and much easier to build roads, airports, harbors, housing, and hospitals than to build weapons or bombs.

Integration, Liberia on ECOWAS Summit Agenda

*AB2807141792 Dakar Radio Senegal in French
1300 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Excerpt] We have received information in the lobby of the conference hall about the imminent arrival in Dakar of Presidents Bongo and Paul Biya, who will participate in a 30 July meeting of the West African Monetary Union immediately after the closure of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] summit. The main topic of that meeting will be the CFA franc. According to reliable sources, some countries, including the Ivory Coast, are in favor of a slight devaluation of the CFA franc.

The second day of the 15th ECOWAS summit is marked by a closed-door meeting of heads of state. Today's deliberations may be dominated by the Liberian problem. According to sources close to ECOWAS, Charles Taylor is expected in Dakar this afternoon. Concerning integration, the summit will adopt President Diouf's proposals, which is the minimum program to set the integration process in motion, including, reduction of border formalities, the ECOWAS card, and the implementation of a new treaty before the end of the year. [passage omitted]

Diouf Outlines Integration Program

*AB2807152592 Dakar Radio Senegal in French
1900 GMT 27 Jul 92*

[Text] The main news of the day is the official opening of the 15th Economic Community of West Africa States [ECOWAS] summit, which took place at 1600 GMT. Economic integration and the Liberian conflict dominated the opening of a summit which, according to President Abdou Diouf, should respond to regional convictions and hope.

On integration, President Diouf proposed a minimum program of integration with a new treaty coming into force before the end of 1992. Concerning Liberia, Abdou Diouf reaffirmed his desire to see the implementation of the commitments made but not respected, namely the encampment and disarmament of warring factions by the ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG]. Another speech on the crisis was made by the Sierra Leonean president, the young Captain Valentine Strasser, who was not kind to Charles Taylor.

Let us now listen to President Diouf proposing the minimum program of integration:

[Begin recording] This program, in my view, should emphasize the resolution of problems concerning Community citizens in their daily life. This program should also be assessed and reviewed annually, based on reports from each of our states on its implementation. For the 1992-93 period, we could begin with the following program [words indistinct]:

First, free movement: Each member state should print and issue an ECOWAS travel certificate. A residence permit should also be printed and delivered to citizens of the Community. Each member state should review the mode of checks at its international borders and try to reduce them to a strict minimum. Measures should be taken to facilitate and reduce to a minimum customs formalities on vehicles for the transportation of goods, passengers, and cars in transit. Other forms of transit requiring inspection should not be prolonged unnecessarily. A time frame could, perhaps, be fixed on the basis of proposals to be made by our experts.

Liberalization of trade: Each member state should, at the national level, print and put into circulation all the necessary ECOWAS documents to facilitate the implementation of the liberalization scheme no later than 31 December 1992. Recognized institutes should be informed about the scheme so that exports under this system would be registered before the end of 1992.

Revision of the treaty: We should agree to complete the revision of the treaty and sign it before the end of 1992, and deposit the instruments of ratification so that it will come into force before the 1993 summit.

Transport: Each member state should give priority to the completion of the ECOWAS coastal and Sahelian road network passing through its territory.

Telecommunications: Each member state should ensure adequate links of communication with other member states of the subregion and the regular maintenance of this network.

We could add to this minimum program, in the fields outlined under the treaty of the ECOWAS constitution, the revival of the popular mobilization for the integration we have noted for some time now throughout Community territories. I am particularly thinking about the aspirations of youth and women. For a greater effectiveness of their action, we could help their leaders establish among themselves a certain level of coordination on which [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Strasser Criticizes Taylor

*AB2807195092 Dakar Radio Senegal in French
1900 GMT 27 Jul 92*

[Text] Sierra Leone's young president, Valentine Strasser, has commented extensively on the Liberian crisis here. He first, however, expressed his gratitude to the Senegalese president and people. He said that a month ago, Senegal played host to OAU member countries to examine the possibility of bringing an end to the conflicts in Africa. Today, this meeting of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] is first and foremost a summit for integration and, although ECOWAS took great strides in the past year, much still remains to be done.

Lieutenant [as heard] Valentine Strasser explained that a new treaty will help us achieve integration. Signing the

ECOWAS treaty and observing the protocol is the first step toward the implementation of a development policy, which must be made a reality. The subregion is poor and the heads of state must work together more closely. He cited as examples the experiences of Europe and the United States and said Africa must emphasize large economic organizations.

Valentine Strasser said that in Sierra Leone it is known that the Liberia conflict is undermining stability in the subregion. The conflict has caused indescribable damage, and all economic activity is paralyzed. When he was in Abuja in 1991, a committee was set up to promote the peace process and Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny was elected its head. Strasser said it must be acknowledged that the efforts made by this committee have been in vain. Charles Taylor has repeatedly refused to honor signed agreements.

At present (his forces are posted along) the border with Sierra Leone and, as was expected by this committee, the result was that ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] soldiers and six Senegalese soldiers were killed in this zone. Strasser wondered how long ECOWAS would accept Charles Taylor's defiance. The peace committee wants the heads of state attending this ECOWAS meeting to compel Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] to respect the decisions made by, for example, imposing an embargo. ECOWAS must succeed in ending the massacre perpetrated by Charles Taylor's NPFL, he said.

He said Sierra Leone has received thousands of refugees and sent a contingent to Liberia. Valentine Strasser, moreover, stated that he was a member of the first Sierra Leonean contingent to Liberia.

Charles Taylor, he said, has recently launched attacks on Sierra Leone with the assistance of a certain [word indistinct]. Thousands of Sierra Leoneans are victims of these attacks, and Strasser hoped that the ECOWAS conference will examine the situation with all of its ramifications. He also thanked all those who gave assistance to his country, notably, Guinea, Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal, Mali, and The Gambia, and said their commitment averted a situation he described as dangerous and mortifying to the entire West African subregion.

Taylor No To Attend

*AB2907061092 Dakar Radio Senegal in French
1900 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Excerpts] After the opening of the 15th summit of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] yesterday, the heads of state this morning held a closed door working session. On the agenda are the problems facing integration, the settlement of the painful Liberian conflict and ECOWAS [words indistinct]. But the major news today is the expected arrival of the Liberian faction leader Charles Taylor tomorrow in Dakar. Also, we have just learned of the arrival of Gabonese President Omar Bongo and Cameroonian President Paul Biya, in Dakar. [passage omitted including passage]. They have come to attend the summit of the West African Monetary Union. In this connection, France has just reaffirmed its stand on the CFA. There will be no devaluation. Right now, Charles Taylor's foreign minister is giving a press conference at the Teranga Hotel. Tomorrow, the Liberian conflict will be at the center of the discussions and as I said, Taylor is expected to arrive in Dakar tomorrow.

[Paris AFP in French at 2040 GMT on 28 July in a Dakar-dated item reports: "Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), will not attend the last day of the 15th Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] tomorrow 'because he was not invited,' an official of the Liberian rebel movement announced this evening in Dakar. After stressing that the NPFL 'controls the greater part of Liberia,' J. Laveli Supuwood told reporters at a press conference that Charles Taylor would have accepted such an invitation only as head of the 'government' opposed to that of interim President Amos Sawyer. Mr. Supuwood is in Dakar on the NPFL leader's initiative.

["Unofficial reports speculating on Charles Taylor's arrival had circulated earlier today among delegates attending the ECOWAS summit. The situation in Liberia, a country Mr. Sawyer has described today as the 'sick child of the subregion,' will be at the center of tomorrow's close-door discussions. According to observers, the heads of state are expected to toughen their stand against Charles Taylor and the NPFL for refusing to implement the ECOWAS peace plan worked out in Yamoussoukro in October 1991. ECOWAS has sent to Liberia a peacekeeping force called the ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group, ECOMOG."]

Congo

UPADS Candidate Details Political Program

AB2807193592 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 22 Jul 92

[Excerpt] Professor Pascal Lissouba, the leader of the Pan-African Union for Social Democracy [UPADS] and presidential candidate, yesterday presented the main outlines of his draft political action program, which is based on the formation of a national unity government, administrative decentralization, and economic recovery in Congo. Madila Pandi Gakeye has the main highlights of this news conference:

[Gakeye] This news conference, marking the beginning of Pascal Lissouba's presidential campaign, was a successful one. The UPADS leader started by presenting his government program. This program centers around four [as heard] main points: scientific and political prowess based on the control of action and technology, the formation of a national unity government involving all sectors in the management of public property, and the adoption of a structural adjustment program that will enable a reduction of state expenditures through a decrease in the civil service without necessarily dismissing workers. This step, supported by accompanying rigorous investment, has three stages: decentralization with an equitable distribution of national revenue, sub-regional cooperation, restoring to Pointe-Noire its economic influence within the equatorial region, and international cooperation and training of cadres. Briefly, the UPADS leader himself described the program as ambitious but commensurate with the challenges facing us.

The second part of the conference consisted of a question-and-answer session, interspersed with exclamations by UPADS activists who took the vast congress hall of the Congress Palace by storm as early as 1500. Asked what he would do to resolve the current problem of salary delays, Lissouba simply said that he had no magic wand, but with the standby credit in his government program, he could ensure that salaries would be paid regularly without depending on the World Bank. As for the four months of salary arrears, Prof. Lissouba said that they could be paid progressively, but not as a lump sum from the total wage bill because this would complicate things.

What would unemployed young people just leaving school do if Lissouba becomes president? The UPADS leader stressed that he had two ways of solving the unemployment problem: decentralization with the improvement of working methods and the transformation of these qualified workers into true promoters of development throughout the present 4,000 villages in the country, because Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, which alone have 55 percent of the population, are not the entire Congo.

Commenting on possible political alliances in the event of victory, Prof. Lissouba said that he would make

alliances, but not dubious one, when the time comes with the big parties so as to extricate the country quickly from its current difficulties.

Asked about his recent activities in the United States, he said the purpose of that visit was to hold discussions with U.S. authorities, notably Herman Cohen, and with the World Bank, the IMF, and the United Nations Development Program on his party's program.

How can the problem of national unity be resolved? Prof. Lissouba said that Congo's multiethnicity is a strength, not a weakness. This wealth therefore should be exploited through the melting of multiethnic values and interregional concepts. Asked what he thought about moral integrity, he relied that only the people can judge [word indistinct] and decide. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Prime Minister Stresses Need To Trust Government

EA2907071092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Following the negotiations between Rwandan Government and Rwandan Patriotic Front representatives 10-12 July in Arusha, Tanzania, Prime Minister Dr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye, has just made a statement in the national tongue. He said that certain groups had resorted to unlawful and often violent demonstrations to show their disagreement with the Arusha resolutions.

Once again, the prime minister calls on the Rwandan people to trust the government, which, he said, would never shirk its responsibility. In order to carry out its mission, the government asks politicians to dismiss from their lexicon words likely to cause political confrontations.

To the Rwandan youth, the government asks them not to follow blindly the inflammatory speeches made by certain political officials.

Military or civilian officials in charge of security should carry out their duties impartially. People are urged to remain calm and to trust the government and those in charge of security, and to inform them about any signs threatening public order.

The government also asks all those who left their homes due to insecurity to return home, as local authorities are [words indistinct] to ensure security for everybody without distinction.

Foreign Minister, ICRC Delegate Discuss POW's

EA2807221092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
27 Jul 92

[Text] Boniface Ngulinzira, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, received in Kigali this afternoon Mr. Michel (Minigue), a delegate from the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] to discuss prisoners of war.

The minister regretted that the Rwanda Patriotic Front [RPF] had not honored the commitment it made in Arusha to release all people, soldiers and civilians, captured during the conflict. He seized the occasion to call on the ICRC to take action to effect the release of our men. The minister also provided the ICRC delegate with evidence that the RPF was holding a certain number of prisoners of war, including several press releases signed by RPF officials in which they admit to detaining prisoners. The RPF circulated propaganda video cassettes of captured Rwandan soldiers. A photograph of Rwandan prisoner of war was published by the NEW AFRICAN magazine in its issue number 279 of December 1990. The foreign minister asked that those prisoners of war who, according to the RPF, joined their ranks as volunteers be interviewed alone by ICRC representatives to make sure that they had not been recruited by force.

The ICRC delegate informed the head of Rwandan diplomacy that steps were being taken with regard to the RPF and that he would spare no effort to ensure that these steps succeeded. The two men also discussed the prisoners released by the Rwandan Government. I have just quoted from a communique signed by Foreign Minister Boniface Ngulinzira.

Zaire

Monsengwo Reports on Agreements With Mobutu

LD2807205692 Kinshasa Zaire O2 RT Television
Network in French 1900 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Report on meetings between President Mobutu Sese Seko and a delegation of the sovereign national congress delivered by conference chairman Monseigneur Monsengwo Laurent Pasinya at the opening of plenary session of national conference in Kinshasa on 28 July—recorded]

When a glass is half full the optimist is happy to see that the glass is half full, the pessimist is unhappy because the glass is half empty. It is in this light that we are going to try to view what has already been achieved and what still remains to be achieved, before talking about certain procedural matters.

What can we consider as having been achieved? First, it seems to us that the head of state has agreed to involve

himself in the work of the sovereign national conference. This is a first point, and it seems to me that this first point augurs well for the future of our work. The head of state has also clearly accepted that the prime minister can be elected by the sovereign national conference and can propose his ministers to the head of state, and we will have to determine the procedure for this at national conference level. This point seems to me to have been established, and the head of state will appoint the person elected by the sovereign national conference.

The third point [as heard] is the legal act. The third point, we might say, is that the two sides agree in accepting that the period of transition must be a time during which there is an absence of conflict.

Fourth, regarding the forces of order, the head of state makes a distinction between the forces defending against the external enemy and the forces of internal security and order. Thus, in his view, he considers that the Army comes under the heading of defense forces or combat units called upon to defend the country against aggression from outside and should come under the head of state, because under the Constitution he acts as a guarantor of the security and integrity of the territory. [audience murmurs]

I have not finished. As regards the internal forces of order which ensure the security of citizens, it is customary, as he acknowledged, that the gendarmerie and the civil guard be entirely under the authority of the government.

As regards what we would be able to describe as a constitutional text at this stage, we can say that a document governing the transition which allows a revision of the present Constitution, the modalities and procedures of which are still to be drawn up by our debate and by the commission, can be considered to have been achieved.

The High Council will remain after the sovereign national conference and serve as a vigilant eye watching over the observance of the political compromise and the implementation by all institutions concerned of the decisions of the conference.

It remains now to discuss, and we are preparing to do this, the place of the parliament during the transition. [clamor among audience] You will have a debate on it at the right moment—let us not anticipate it—and also a debate on the deliberative bodies. To complete this work, which aims at finalizing the formulation of the elements obtained and of those still to be clarified, we have asked that the transition conference should be open to experts nominated by the head of state [clamor in audience]—please listen to what I am saying and save your comments for later—not in the sense of setting up an ad hoc commission, which is not envisaged, but in the sense of the internal regulation article which stipulates that the national conference can hear and call upon anyone who is likely to clarify the debate. The debate is

done within the commission, the commission discusses with persons as well as with other experts, and the commission will present us with a report which will serve as the basis for our debate which we hope we shall be able to open as early as Thursday [30 July]. This debate will enable us to deal with all the issues which allow the formation of a government as soon as possible.

This is roughly the summary of it all and within two days we will expect the report of the transition commission, a report we will discuss within the same rules we applied for the discussion of all other documents presented to the plenary session. I think I made a fairly complete report which shows us well enough what is positive and what yet remains to be determined.

Kenya**Somali Refugees Allowed Entry; Moi Stresses Unity***EA2807210592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said the government has allowed the more than 350 Somali refugees stranded in a ship in the Indian ocean to enter the country.

The ship, MV Samaa, had been stranded in the high seas since last week awaiting permission by government authorities to allow the refugees [to] enter the country.

President Moi noted that Kenya was a peaceful country and had offered sanctuary to an influx of refugees from many neighboring states which are experiencing civil strife. He said the refugees will be settled together with others in refugee camps in the country.

The president said most countries in Africa were experiencing civil strife because of tribalism and once more reminded Kenyans of the importance of maintaining unity. President Moi was addressing a mammoth public rally at Homa Bay stadium during his second day tour of Nyanza Province.

The president challenged the opposition to outline what they had done and what they intend to do to improve their living standards, instead of resorting to empty rhetoric. He said most of those who defected to the opposition used to be behind the wrangling in KANU [Kenya African National Union], adding that now the party was calm and was conducting its affairs amicably. The president said the party will now intensify holding of public rallies and recruitment drives country-wide. [passage omitted]

FORD's Shikuku Says Party Elections Postponed*EA2807175592 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] The opposition Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, FORD, today postponed the party elections until further notice. The announcement to call off the elections, arranged for this Saturday, 1 August 1992, was read to the members of the press by the party secretary-general, Martin Shikuku.

At a press conference this morning, four of the founder members were in attendance. Party Chairman Jaramogi

Oginga Odinga and Vice Chairman Masinde Muliro were absent. The four founder members said that they have the support of the presidential hopeful, Kenneth Matiba.

Among reasons cited for postponement were lack of proper financing and the necessary machinery to carry out free and fair elections.

[Begin Shikuku recording] In spite of scheduling of the election as foresaid, the decision of the steering committee cannot now be implemented because the necessary machinery to facilitate free and fair elections have not been put in place.

The following factors militate against the holding of the elections as scheduled: (a) out of the estimated 6,000 membership registers needed for membership registration of the party members in the whole country only 800 have been distributed and it is not utterly possible to have all party members registered before the scheduled date of election; (b) the five-man National Electoral Committee established for the purpose of overseeing the election has to date never met and has not established the structure that will conduct and supervise the election at the grassroot level. [end recording]

Odingo Rejects Delay*EA2807220092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Excerpts] The controversy surrounding the elections of opposition party, FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy], today took a different turn with contradicting statements from the founder members of the party. [passage omitted]

In an afternoon press conference, party Chairman Oginga Odinga, flanked by the so-called Young Turks of the party, said the elections would proceed as earlier planned. [passage omitted]

[Begin Odingo recording] The party cannot be run in the dark and it will not be used to promote the ambitions of people who have the habit of managing or conducting public affairs in a manner that will only advance personal interests and conveniences. As the chairman of the party, I am obliged to carry out the decisions of the national steering committee whose goals, in setting and approving the election timetable, were to give party members the opportunity to elect their own representatives and office bearers. [end recording]

Sources say that a party steering committee meeting is set for Thursday [30 July] this week in an attempt to settle the thorny issue of elections that is threatening to tear the party apart.

President's Office Statement on Gluckman's Charges

*MB2807200392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1940 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] Pretoria July 28 SAPA—Allegations by Johannesburg pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman that many detainees had been murdered in police custody, were receiving urgent attention by the government and comprehensive statements would be issued later this week, the Office of State President Mr F W de Klerk said in a statement on Tuesday [28 July].

The statement said an erroneous inference was being made, based on statements by Dr Gluckman, that Mr de Klerk—after the matter had been brought to his attention by Dr Gluckman—had not given it the urgent attention which it deserved. "At all times the state president regarded Dr Gluckman's representations in a serious light and also made sure that they received the necessary attention.

"On receipt of substantive allegations by Dr Gluckman, the state president immediately arranged for the ministers of correctional services and law and order to discuss these matters with Dr Gluckman. Later, in a letter to the state president, Dr Gluckman expressed his satisfaction with the procedure that was followed.

"Dr Gluckman's latest letter to the state president at the end of May this year, which was handed to the state president after his return on 9 June from his official visit to the East, was referred to the minister of law and order for urgent investigation and a report back to the state president."

Since the first letters from Dr Gluckman, the matters which had been brought to attention were handled—with Dr Gluckman's knowledge—by these ministers, and the minister of law and order had already issued a statement with regard to his handling of the matter, the statement said. "It now appears, however, that a more comprehensive investigation into the matter was ordered, which of necessity is taking longer to complete.

"Dr Gluckman was unfortunately not informed of the progress of the investigation. This fact apparently gave rise to the erroneous inference that the government did not give the necessary attention to Dr Gluckman's representations. The matter is receiving further urgent attention by the government and comprehensive statements in this regard will be issued later this week," the statement concluded.

Discussion of Charges

*MB2807185792 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 27 Jul 92*

[Interview with South African Police Public Relations Department head Colonel Johan Mostert and Witwatersrand Attorney General Klaus von Lieres and Wilkaur by Clarence Keyter on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Keyter] Colonel, I think I want to begin with you. This is a serious charge by Dr. Gluckman.

[Mostert] Clarence, one gets the impression that the South African Police is the target of allegations that have not yet been verified. The truth can only be verified if evidence is presented in court.

[Keyter] You say that, and here I have to play devil's advocate, in this case as messenger; is it practically possible for such things to happen, as alleged by Dr. Gluckman?

[Mostert] We immediately have to differentiate between two situations, following Dr. Gluckman's statements. The first instance is one where a suspect is assaulted before he is detained, and secondly, where a suspect is assaulted while he is in detention. Dr. Gluckman does not refer to the second type of situation in his statement. The truth about the first type of situation is that between 1 January 1991 and 30 June this year, 171 people died while in police custody. Of these 171 people who died in police custody, there was evidence of police misconduct in only five cases. Appropriate action was taken against those involved.

[Keyter] Just one question before I get to you Mr. von Lieres. How does one determine, here I speak to you as a layman, whether injuries resulting in deaths have been caused by the police or if someone else has caused it?

[Mostert] The circumstances surrounding every death are investigated, Clarence, and every body is examined by a state forensic pathologist who has no ties with the South African Police. These are people highly regarded worldwide, who release their findings to the attorney general in every case, who will then decide what steps to take. Every case differs and in this way we can determine who is responsible, as in one case we have, for example, identified 25 people assaulted by members of the public, before being arrested or detained, and who died as a result of these assaults. In this way we can determine the causes of these injuries.

[Keyter] Mr. von Lieres, from what Col. Mostert has just said, there are two categories: the rights of these people who are picked up by police before being put behind bars and then the second category, when he is officially charged. What are the rights of people in these two categories?

[Von Lieres] Clarence, in terms of the rights of detainees I do not think we have to differentiate between the moment a person is arrested and the moment he is placed in a police cell. The moment a person is arrested he has certain rights that we acknowledge. To mention these briefly, I must say that I would suggest any person arrested is entitled to fundamental human rights, no matter who arrested him. If we want to analyze this fundamental human right then we will see that, in the first instance, he is legally entitled to know why he is

being arrested. They either have to show him the warrant, or if they have arrested him without a warrant then they have to explain why they have arrested him.

If they do arrest him for reasons other than the fact that he will face a possible trial, if he is merely a suspect, then they have to tell him under what act he is being arrested. For example, under the drug act provision is made for someone to be held for questioning, and in several other acts, such as Article 50 of the Internal Security Act, you can remove a man from a community if you think he is a threat to that community. This you have to tell him. So in that you already have his basic rights. A further basic right that forms part of the assurance of human rights is the fact that immediately upon arrest he is entitled to legal advice, even before he has actually said anything.

But when you arrest someone it does not necessarily mean that you immediately have to rush to the police station to lock him up in the cells. You are permitted to take that person with you in order to investigate a case. Many of these alleged assaults take place during this interval between arrest and detention.

[Keyter] Excuse me, is it not possible for something to be done—and I do not want to place the police in a bad light, I am merely asking—is it not possible for something to be done between that time of arrest and the time of entry into the police register?

[Mostert] Clarence, in the period 1 January 1991-30 June, as we have already referred to, more than 2 million people were arrested by the South African Police. We do not want to pretend that irregularities did not take place. In total, 77 members of the force were dismissed in the same period as a result of misconduct. We will not allow it. We regard these incidents in a very serious light and all evidence linked to every case is presented to the attorney general, who takes the necessary steps independent of the police. The police do not decide on the action to be taken.

[Keyter] Mr. von Lieres how do you see the matter? Can it be regarded as any ordinary charge, or as Col. Mostert has said, are the police being accused and found guilty before any hearing?

[Von Lieres] Well I do not think it is fitting for me to remark on this existing controversy. But, yes, you find in exceptional cases an individual policeman who cannot exercise restraint, thus attacking the suspect. You know when a person is arrested a relationship of trust exists between the police and the offender, because that offender is now in the custody and control of the policeman. Rights groups seriously frown on police officials who in certain circumstances misuse their powers and attack suspects. We have several and regular prosecutions when this happens. As soon as such cases are reported to us we take action. I do not think the legal system in this country, or any country for that matter, can tolerate such a situation. But my experience is that those responsible are a small minority and not the greater majority.

[Keyter] When you talk about the small minority, is that the lower ranks mentioned by Dr. Gluckman? Does this especially happen within the lower ranks?

[Mostert] Clarence, if one has to name figures it is only 0.3 percent of the total force of 113,000 people who are involved in illegal activities. It is a tiny minority. Our members do not tolerate such behavior. And we do take appropriate action against individuals who transgress. Our members are tested psychometrically before being appointed, we repeat the tests during training, and we emphasize that we will take action against those who break the law, and they know it. There is no doubt about that.

[Keyter] Does it happen quite often that before action is taken against a policeman—let me put it this way—if this happens within the police force you should know about it before an investigation begins?

[Mostert] The problem is not that simple. In one particular case allegations were made through the media that a murder would have taken place and that evidence of assault was available. In this specific case we have been having trouble for the past four months in getting any evidence to the attorney general. Other steps are now being considered to obtain the appropriate evidence in order to substantiate these claims. People make allegations but they do not come forward with the evidence so that action can be taken.

[Keyter] Do you want to react to that, Mr. von Lieres?

[Von Lieres] Well of course the intimidation factor plays a major role at this stage regarding the witnesses who refuse to come forward to swear under oath, so that these allegations can be tested. We are experiencing real problems in investigating important cases, and in light of intimidation people are afraid to come forward with evidence.

[Keyter] Where is all this leading to?

[Mostert] Clarence, the problem is that so many unreliable allegations are being made. There are clear legal guidelines for people who have knowledge of the correct procedures. These allegations are making the police even more suspect to the public, and I believe, this leads to our people being attacked, their houses burned down, and their families murdered. Before such allegations are made, these legal guidelines must be followed.

[Keyter] Mr. von Lieres, do you think, as a legal person if I may call you that, there is a solution?

[Von Lieres] The police cannot carry out their function of maintaining law and order if they do not enjoy cooperation from the public. And the public cannot enjoy the satisfaction of justice being done if people are too afraid to stand up and be counted and come forward with evidence. I think interaction between the police and the public is essential to allow the whole community to be happy, satisfied, and secure in the fact that law and order is indeed possible. The two need each other. And if

the two parties do not find each other, then the force cannot play its role; that is, to punish those who break the law.

[Keyter] Mr. von Lieres, thank you very much. We have 10 seconds left Colonel.

[Mostert] Policing is not possible if the community is suspicious of the police. The community can be trusted. The truth will prevail.

[Keyter] Col. Mostert, Mr. von Lieres thank you very much for your time.

Police Torture Alleged

MB2907141292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1303 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Cape Town July 29 SAPA—Torture of criminal suspects at police stations in the Cape Peninsula has been alleged in a University of Cape Town Institute of Criminology Study. Researcher Lovell D Fernandez found that Bishop Lavis, the former headquarters of the Peninsula Murder and Robbery Unit, was most frequently named in connection with allegations of torture at police stations. Athlone and Bellville were next, according to the study entitled "Police Abuses of Non-Political Criminal Suspects: A Survey of Practices in the Cape Peninsula Area".

Mr Fernandez conducted the research between April and November 1990, interviewing 32 people, including 28 lawyers, two prosecutors and a magistrate. Thirty-one of the respondents said they were involved with non-political cases in which accused claimed to have been manhandled in pre-trial custody.

The study said alleged torture techniques included placing a wet bag over a suspect's head, physical assaults and a "third force". "Third force torture," according to the study, meant using an animate or inanimate tool to cause pain.

It was claimed that the murder and robbery unit used tortoises in a "macabre" form of torture. One respondent said his client claimed to have been stripped naked, blindfolded, laid on his back and held down while two policemen forcibly held his legs apart. "Cabbage or lettuce leaves were placed on his stomach and a tortoise was encouraged to eat them. During this process it occasionally nipped at his genitals, causing him severe anguish."

Other forms of this sort of alleged torture included electric shocks, a hand-cranked shocking device and dogs. The side-effects of hooding were horrendous, according to a psychiatrist. "A victim will constantly suffer flashbacks, chronic states of anxiety, such as crying and uncontrollable trembling which plague him for a long time. This extreme state of fear is similar to that experienced in different situations during war."

Alleged physical torture ranged from bare-handed smacking to severe and agonising physical attacks. "Being punched all

over the body, punched in the face, kneed in the stomach, or kicked in the ribs were common complaints."

Alleged victims were able to identify police who allegedly tortured them in only 34.7 per cent of cases. But in 45.8 per cent of cases allegations were made against detectives, in 29.5 per cent against the murder and robbery unit and in 20.8 per cent against the uniformed branch.

The police have been asked to comment on the allegations.

Police Launch Stabilization Operation in Townships

MB2907104292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0951 GMT 29 Jul 92

[By Sipke de Vries]

[Text] Johannesburg July 29 SAPA—An estimated 5,000 policemen and soldiers will conduct a "peace and stabilisation" operation in 16 violence-wracked Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle black townships from Wednesday [28 July].

Announcing the renewed effort by police to restore peace and stability in the townships at a Soweto news conference, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel cited the success of the recent police stabilisation operations in Phola Park on the East Rand, and Alexandra, northwest of Johannesburg.

"The stabilisation operations are designed to restore peace, essential services and infrastructure to areas affected by unrest in a further 14 townships on the Witwatersrand and in the Vaal Triangle."

Mr Kriel stressed the police operation was not planned as a contingency for next week's national stayaway and mass action planned by the African National Congress [ANC] and its alliance partners. "If needed we will be ready and able to handle that too."

The essence of the operation was to restore peace and stability in the strife-torn and crime-ridden townships.

"The incidence of violence in these townships is such that essential services such as refuse removal, water provision, sanitation and health services can no longer be rendered by the local authorities and these breakdowns of services have caused a serious health threat to residents," Mr Kriel said.

Referring to the so-called silent majority, Mr Kriel said it was clear to the government and the police that the people in the unrest-afflicted areas had had enough of violence, the disruption of their lives, the senseless destruction or disruption of services and infrastructures in their communities.

He added the aim of the stabilisation operation, which was nothing less than a "peace offensive", was to create conditions in which other government departments could work towards not only the restoration of essential services but wherever possible the upgrading of infrastructures and living standards.

"The restoration of basic services is essential for our fellow citizens living in these areas to keep their self respect and to have their living standards restored and hopefully improved."

He appealed to all sectors of the population and the ANC alliance to support the security forces in "this major effort to restore peace and restore the basis on which citizens can reconstructively get on with their lives".

Mr Kriel said there was no particular time schedule for the police action but the men would be withdrawn as soon as the situation had normalised.

Asked about public scrutiny of recent police actions, Mr Kriel said the policemen had been carefully and thoroughly briefed and a maximum number of officers had been deployed with the police units on duty to supervise the operation.

—The 14 new townships affected by the police action are: Soweto, Boipatong, Bophelong, Sebokeng, Evaton, Sharpeville, Vosloorus, Katlehong, Thokoza, Tembisa, Munsieville, Bekkersdal, Kagiso and Swanieville. Police operations at Alexandra and Phola Park will continue.

Commissioner Urges Impartiality

MB2907134892 Johannesburg SABA in English
1028 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Johannesburg July 29 SABA—Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe on Wednesday told policemen on township duty to approach their task with impartiality and to act with due regard for human dignity.

Gen van der Merwe was speaking in Soweto at the launch of a task force given the brief of trying to normalise the situation in 16 townships on the Witwatersrand and in the Vaal Triangle.

The general said the public eye was now focused on the police, and their every act would be scrutinised.

"Your task must at all times be approached in the right spirit, with impartiality, the necessary restraint and due regard for human dignity."

He appealed to his men to act with deliberation and professionalism, and to treat all people in a humanitarian manner.

"Be impartial under all circumstances and refrain from doing anything that may tarnish your integrity," Gen van der Merwe concluded.

Goldstone Committee Reports on Train Violence

MB2807180392 Johannesburg SABA in English
1721 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Text] Pretoria July 28 SABA—A committee of the Goldstone Commission has found that it cannot be determined who is to blame for the violence on trains on the Reef, with the killings being seen as a spill-over of the unrest in black townships. The committee, which released its findings in Pretoria on Tuesday [28 July], was appointed to investigate the train violence that claimed 138 lives between July last year and April this year.

SABC radio news reports the committee as saying, however, that secondary causes had been identified. These included poor entrance control at stations, packed trains and the carrying of weapons in public. The committee said there was a decided lack of control over entrance to stations.

Overloaded trains during peak periods also made it impossible to maintain law and order, while the absence of interleading doors between carriages made it impossible for passengers to flee from attackers, causing them to leap from doorways and out of windows. Moreover, poor control at exit points made it possible for assailants to escape easily, the committee found.

The committee said although witnesses frequently blamed hostel dwellers for the violence, other unidentified groups had also been involved. The victims were also of different ethnic groups.

The committee, chaired by Mr G Steyn, said whenever a group of attackers was identified they turned out to be hostel dwellers, but added that there had also been other, unidentified assailants. The report said: "Hostels have for some time been a cause of concern in the violence situation. It is the view of the committee that this aspect has to date not enjoyed the attention it deserves." The committee was particularly perturbed about the apparent lack of control over the hostels and also the lack of clarity as to who exercised authority over them.

The committee recommended that the Goldstone Commission urgently considered appointing a committee to look into the whole issue of hostels. The committee also suggested the immediate implementation of the recommendations of the Goldstone Commission's second interim report to the state president, dated April 29, regarding the fencing of hostels, the establishment of a police presence, the prevention of carrying of weapons by hostel dwellers and their protection.

The committee noted that there were about 27 hostels in the area, mostly adjacent to the rail system, to which it had confined its inquiry—the Johannesburg, Soweto and Germiston sections of the rail system. Since the violence on trains spilled over from the townships, the committee recommended that the question of a national strategy to prevent violence be dealt with by the commission.

The committee supported a suggestion by a Major-General Bester that consideration be given to the creation of a distinctive guards corps, recruited from the community and employed by the South African Rail Commuter Corporation. Every effort should be made to ensure that the community was also involved in this system.

The committee said searches for weapons by police at certain boarding points were negated by stations without any security checkpoints along the same line, enabling people to board trains with weapons.

The committee said people in trains had become easy targets because they had, over the years, formed themselves into groups that always used the same coach on the same train. "This happened for various reasons, such as self-protection and religious, criminal and political interests. As a result, a person entering a wrong coach might find himself a victim."

Owing to the atmosphere of violence, it also happened that at the first sign of trouble, for instance, if someone shouted "Inkatha" or "Zulus" people panicked instantly and jumped out of the coaches, with disastrous results.

Recommendations To Be Implemented

MB2907150092 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] The minister of transport, Dr. Piet Welgemoed, has ordered the immediate implementation of all recommendations made before the Goldstone Commission in the interim report of the committee that investigated train violence. Dr. Welgemoed said in Pretoria that he accepted the report and that many of its aspects had already been implemented. He said the creation of a guard corps had already been discussed with the community. Such a corps would be deployed only in the southern Transvaal at first, but would later be introduced countrywide, based on priorities.

Members of the South African Police would be deployed more effectively at commuter stations. They had already been empowered to conduct searches. Sixty-five commuter stations had already been upgraded countrywide, and work was scheduled to begin on a further 103 stations before the end of the financial year.

Dr. Welgemoed said access control was being attended to and the station upgrading program was shifting access control points to outside the commuter stations. Overhead bridges to separate commuters from the general public were also envisaged. He said toll free numbers had already been introduced countrywide for reporting crimes and considerable rewards were being offered. He added that immediate attention would be paid to other bottlenecks that came to light from the commission's report.

UN Envoy Vance Visits Boipatong, Crossroads

MB2907125492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1246 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Johannesburg July 29 SAPA—United Nations Envoy Cyrus Vance visited Boipatong and Crossroads townships on Wednesday, according to Mr Justice Richard Goldstone.

The judge told SAPA Mr Vance had informed him at their first meeting that he wished to visit areas which had been the focus of recent violence.

"I arranged to accompany him today on a visit to Boipatong and Crossroads," said Mr Goldstone.

The Vaal Triangle Boipatong township was the scene of a June 17 massacre, in which an estimated 40 people were killed.

Inkatha-supporting hostellers and police were blamed by the African National Congress [ANC] for the attack.

The ANC suspended its part in constitutional negotiations shortly thereafter.

An estimated 30 Inkatha Freedom Party supporters were killed at Crossroads township, on the East Rand, a few weeks prior to this.

A scheduled visit to a Vaal Triangle township by Mr Vance was cancelled last weekend.

Cancels Meetings

MB2907134492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 29 Jul 92

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg July 29 SAPA—United Nations envoy Cyrus Vance has apparently cancelled all his scheduled meetings for the rest of Wednesday to have time to consider what he has already heard from local leaders about violence-racked South Africa.

A lunch with the SA Chamber of Business [SACOB] was cancelled by Mr Vance and rescheduled for Friday [31 July], and a 3.30pm meeting with the SA Institute of Race Relations [SAIRR] was also cancelled.

SAIRR Director John Kane-Berman said no reasons were given but he hoped the institute would still be able to meet the UN envoy before his departure on Friday.

A Boerestaats [Boer Homeland] Party [BSP] delegation was scheduled to meet Mr Vance on Wednesday morning. BSP leader Robert van Tonder said the UN envoy had postponed their talks until Thursday.

The UN high commissioner for refugees, Mr Kalu Kalumiya, who is co-ordinating the meetings, was unavailable for comment but observers close to the visit said Mr Vance was apparently going over what information he had already heard since his arrival.

Speculation that he might be visiting one of the townships—possibly Boipatong, scene of the June 17 massacre in which an estimated 40 people were killed—could not be confirmed.

Early on Wednesday, Mr Vance did meet African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela.

He has already met the ANC once since his arrival on July 2, but Mr Mandela was overseas at the time.

Neither of the participants would comment on the nature of their hour-long discussion.

Mr Vance has remained consistently mum about the at least 18 meetings he has had with this country's political and social representatives.

He has already spoken to leaders from: the government, Pan-Africanist Congress, Inkatha Freedom Party, ANC, the National Peace Accord, TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, the Patriotic Front, Azanian People's Organisation, Congress of SA Trade Unions, SA Communist Party, National People's Party, the Afrikaner Volkswag [National Guard], Conservative Party and the Democratic Party.

In separate meetings, he has also spoken to President F. W. de Klerk, European Community ambassadors to SA, independent MP Koos van der Merwe, certain members of the church and human rights organisations as represented by groups like Lawyers for Human Rights and the Legal Resource Centre.

Mr Vance is due to leave on Friday after spending 10 days in South Africa.

Church Leaders Meet ANC Delegation on Deadlock

*MB2807171292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1642 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg July 28 SAPA—The deadlock in negotiations has led to a breakdown in trust between parties, church leaders said on Tuesday [28 July] after meeting separately with President F W de Klerk and an ANC [African National Congress] delegation led by Nelson Mandela. Church leaders this week embarked on an initiative in a bid to kickstart negotiations at political and labour levels.

Talks between business and labour broke down last week when they failed to avert protracted labour action, including a two-day stayaway on August 3 and 4. At the political level, the African National Congress is insisting the government first meet a string of demands before they can meet face to face again.

The church leaders initiative began on Monday when they met separately with officials from the SA employers Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (SACCOLA) and the Congress of SA Trade Unions (COSATU). "We

see ourselves as go-betweens," the Catholic archbishop-elect of Durban and the leader of the church delegation, Wilfred Napier, told a press conference in Johannesburg after they had met the ANC. "The deadlock has given rise to a breakdown in trust," Archbishop Napier said. "We hope to do something..."

According to media reports, the government drew up a new set of proposals to break the negotiations deadlock during a strategy meeting last week. Details have not been made public. Mr Mandela confirmed on Tuesday the ANC had not yet received the proposals. "We are still waiting," he told SAPA.

Archbishop Napier, after his delegation had met Mr de Klerk at Pretoria's Union Buildings on Tuesday morning, said the object of the different meetings was "to save the country from disaster". He announced in Johannesburg it had been decided to make Sunday "a special day of prayer" for a peaceful resolution of the crisis in the country. As far as the church leaders could see, the different parties were not yet prepared to resume negotiations, he added.

Mr Mandela said the church leaders had "indicated in broad outline" the content of their discussions with Mr de Klerk, and had asked for the ANC's response. The ANC is demanding the government commit itself to majority rule, curb the violence, and agree to an interim government of national unity. "It is not going to be possible for us to resume discussions unless those demands are met," Mr Mandela said.

The church leaders—"keen to play the role as conciliators, which we appreciate"—would continue their talks with the various parties, he said. Mr Mandela added the church leaders had said it was better to stress what united the sides, instead of throwing about recriminations.

Dutch Reformed Church Assessor Johan Heyns, a member of the church delegation, said no structure existed at present to tackle the initiative, "but Mr Mandela told us to go ahead with our initiative".

Mr de Klerk said in a statement his talks with the church leaders had been "open and constructive". He said he appreciated the churches' task of assisting to create a climate for reconciliation, based on justice. It had been agreed there would be no detailed statements, Mr de Klerk said.

Other members of the church delegation included Alexandra cleric Beyers Naude, South African Council of Churches Secretary-General Frank Chikane, and Anglican Bishop Duncan Buchanan.

The ANC delegation included its secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa, Deputy President Walter Sisulu, and Treasurer Thomas Nkobi.

SACCOLA Fears 'Confrontational' ANC Action

*MB2807170492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1607 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] Johannesburg July 28 SAPA—The South African employers Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs [SACCOLA] says it is pleased to see African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela's call that next week's two-day general-strike will be non-violent and disciplined. SACCOLA Chairman Bokkie Botha however warned again on Tuesday [28 July] that the ANC's planned action to force State President F W de Klerk from power would have "enormously severe consequences" for the economy. "The fact of the matter is some businesses will be forced to close and jobs will be lost, some of which will be irrecoverable," he said.

Mr Botha said the ANC president's statements would "lower the propensity for violence but clearly the problem is going to be with the more confrontational aspects of their action". The ANC is planning to occupy city centres and work-places as part of its week-long mass action.

Responding to Mr Mandela's claims that workers would be victimised for taking part in mass action, Mr Botha said companies were not adopting such an approach but were warning "there would inevitably be some disciplinary action" if their businesses were disrupted.

Mr Botha re-iterated SACCOLA's support for the resumption of negotiations between the government and the ANC, saying it was in this light that SACCOLA perceived the current peace efforts by church leaders. SACCOLA met with a delegation from the South African Council of Churches on Monday, reportedly to discuss the revival of the draft charter for peace, democracy and economic reconstruction between business and trade unions which would avert the two-day general strike planned for Monday next week.

Business Group Urges Firm Action During Strike

*MB2907081292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0109 GMT 29 Jul 92*

[Text] Pretoria July 28 SAPA—The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute, AHI] on Tuesday [28 July] strongly advised its members to act "firmly and consistently" during the mass action planned for next week, but said management's policy should be specifically marked with "tolerance and maximum emphasis on the avoidance of unnecessary conflict".

The AHI said in a statement the failure of negotiations between the SA Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (SACCOLA) and Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) had focused attention on organised mass action from August 3 to 9 and the inevitable damage it would do to the South African economy.

It said a sub-committee of the AHI's labour relations and manpower committee advised that contingency plans

should be drawn up timeously and take into consideration the "historical behaviour of union leaders and union activities", in order to determine the scope of risk to management.

Detailed plans of action should include "identifying all possible aid sources; keeping damage, loss of life and a decline in market shares and profits to a minimum; and stabilising business quickly and effectively after the crisis period so that it returns to the normal level of productivity and effectiveness".

"...It should be clearly stated that the all-embracing purpose of this strategy is to cause the least possible damage in the short-term to the business sector and at the same time to strengthen employer/employee relations in order to assure a healthy economy for the future," the statement said.

"The AHI recognises the right of individual employers to maintain personal political standpoints and to support peaceful initiatives to ensure the resumption of the political negotiation process, but strongly condemns all activities which could result in an increased risk of violence and the further negative disruption of the economy."

The AHI also advised that employers should confirm management policy of "no work, no pay", and should state clearly that management retained the right to take disciplinary action against individual employees.

Members should under no circumstances accept the responsibility of guaranteeing personal protection and safety to individual employees and their families, but leave of absence could be granted if management was convinced an employee's fears were well-founded.

Further advice included:

- "Investigate all legal rights through which the boycotts can be prevented or their impact reduced;
- "Try to establish the real reasons for the boycotts by using all available networks and channels, and then working out strategies to counter them;
- "Determine alternative distribution and sales strategies; and
- "Apply purposeful efforts to establish a case on behalf of the employer against the boycott action."

COSATU Criticizes 'Threats' From Employers

*MB2807180492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1727 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Congress of South African Trade Unions: "COSATU Calls on Employers To Stop Intimidating Workers"]

[Text] Guidelines issued by SACOB [South African Chamber of Business] and JCCI [Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry] on next week's general strike encourage employers to dismiss or take other disciplinary action against workers. This constitutes an abuse of employer power aimed at intimidating workers from participating in peaceful protest action.

In our negotiations with employers, they undertook to respect the democratic right of workers to embark on peaceful mass action. Now, however, they are precisely acting to deny that right to workers who have no other means of bringing pressure to bear on this government.

Employer organisations should at least have the good grace to step aside, following their failure to get a mandate from their members on the 24-hour shutdown. For SACOB or other employer organisations to blame COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] for the deadlock is ludicrous when they themselves had proposed the 24 hour shutdown, and then failed to deliver their constituency. To now victimise workers for this failure, is an act of bad faith.

The ILO [International Labor Office] report on South Africa has endorsed the right of workers to take national strike action where their interests are affected. There can be little doubt that the strike for democracy, peace and economic reconstruction deals with burning, even life and death issues, which workers are facing daily.

Similarly the special report commissioned by the Goldstone Commission strongly endorses the rights of people to engage in peaceful mass action without fear of intimidation or violence.

The proposed actions of employers violate both the spirit and letter of these commissions, which both employers and government have paid lip service.

COSATU would have naturally preferred it if employers had actively demonstrated their concern for the plight facing the majority of South Africans. Given the failure of negotiations, however, we can live with employers adopting the by now common approach of no work, no pay, no penalty. Workers are prepared to sacrifice two days pay, if it speeds up the process of achieving democracy in our country.

What we are not prepared to tolerate, however, is employers blackmailing us to prevent us from exercising our democratic rights. If SACOB and JCCI don't withdraw their guidelines, workers will have no option but to conclude that they are siding with apartheid forces, and De Klerk's intransigence in the current conflict. This will embroil employers in a spiral of conflict which could turn the workplace into a battlefield.

The COSATU Central Executive Committee discussed employer threats in detail, and resolved to embark on a campaign with our allies to fight this intimidation. Among actions which are being considered are:

- A blacklist of employers victimising workers;

- The declaring of a national dispute with employers;

- Consumer boycott action;

- International blacking action against offending companies.

Finally, employers should isolate those hardliners in their ranks who are attempting to drag all employers into the governments side in this dispute with the majority of South Africans. Forward-thinking employers must distance themselves from these attempts.

The real issue of the escalating conflict still remains the bloodmindedness of De Klerk in imposing his agenda of white minority rule, and his failure to take decisive action to end the violence in our country.

The South African people will judge employers, not on the basis of pious declarations, but based on their actions during the week of August 3rd.

ANC's PWV Branch Notes Protest, Outlines Plans

*MB2807195392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1934 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] Johannesburg July 28 SAPA—Seven people were on Tuesday [28 July] occupying the Warmbaths Town Council offices in the northern Transvaal, the African National Congress's [ANC] PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] Region said in a statement. Six more protesters were occupying the Belabela Town Council offices outside Warmbaths. Several hundreds were demonstrating outside both the offices, according to the ANC.

At the Medical University of Southern Africa [Medunsa] outside Pretoria, police clashed with demonstrating students and dismissed health workers, leaving two people wounded, the ANC added. All the reports could not immediately be verified.

Johannesburg news reports earlier on Tuesday said three Medunsa students were wounded when hit by birdshot in the fracas. A fourth student suffered bruising on his thigh when hit by a teargas canister.

The ANC meanwhile called on traders to close their businesses on Monday to observe its mass action campaign. Milk and bread dealers should open in the morning but close at 10AM. The decision on whether to open or close businesses on Tuesday was left with individual traders.

The ANC said it supported a call by the Congress of South African Students, South African Democratic Teachers Union and South African Students Congress for students to observe Monday and Tuesday's protest activities.

A protest march was planned for next week Wednesday in Pretoria, and a picket demanding the release of

political prisoners at Pretoria central prison would take place on Wednesday this week.

The following marches and rallies were planned:

- Atteridgeville super stadium—rally—10AM on Sunday;
- March to Atteridgeville Town Council offices and police station at 10AM on Monday;
- March from Alex stadium to Kew police station at 12 noon on Saturday;
- Daveyton stadium, a rally on Sunday;
- Soweto's Elkah stadium, a rally starting at 11AM on Monday; and
- March to Orange Farm police station at 11AM on Tuesday.

Transkei's Holomisa Views UN Intervention

MB2807154192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1455 GMT 28 Jul 92

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town July 28 SAPA—The De Klerk regime had been defeated in the United Nations Security Council and the UN was now in South Africa to stay, Transkeian leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa said in Cape Town on Tuesday [28 July]. He addressed a news conference at the local African National Congress offices after a lunchtime address to invited opinionmakers at a city hotel. "The UN is here to stay," he said in response to a question. This is what he personally liked about the outcome of the UN Security Council deliberations on South African violence and negotiations.

"The government did not win. (President F W) de Klerk was defeated because they did not want the UN to be here." He said the regime had tried to turn the issue around by hijacking the proceedings and pretending it was the South African Government's exercise.

However, the secretary-general's representative, former US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, could not order anyone back to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. "It is the Security Council itself which will evaluate the situation and decide: 'Yes, there is a need to poke our noses into South Africa because human rights have been violated, the liberation movements and homeland governments are involved in the violence and must we leave it to De Klerk's government to sort out?'"

"The answer will be a big 'no' because they will establish that there is no trust and they will find out that the circumstances which have led to the violence emanates from a structure—apartheid—which does not serve anyone's interests. It's a reality to accept that the UN is here to stay and we must close ranks and decide how best the UN can now serve us."

On the Codesa negotiations he said confidence could not be rebuilt until there was certainty that the government could no longer take unilateral action such as calling "mini-Codesas" to slow down the negotiations process. "The honeymoon of (the government) doing things on its own is over."

Earlier he told the opinionmakers—businessmen, religious leaders and diplomats—that the UN Security Council needed to urgently consider the question whether the National Party [NP] government could, on its own, be entrusted with presiding over "what we choose to call their own demise and end". Participants in Codesa were convinced that, as a powerful competitor for the political spoils, the NP government could not preside over negotiations with so much at stake.

General Holomisa had come to the Western Cape to address several meetings and rallies in the black areas and on the University of Western Cape's campus on the impending mass action and more particularly the security forces' role in them. He called for peaceful and disciplined action and maximum restraint by all participants. "What is expected from the RSA Government and its extensions, the homeland governments, is not to foil mass action but to heed the demands presented by the masses and act on them judiciously.

"At this point in our historical march to freedom from ignorance, disease and other manifold forms of deprivation, a strident warning to Pretoria's corridors of power must be sent that nothing short of effective majority rule will quench our thirst for liberation."

Further Remarks

MB2807201392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1944 GMT 28 Jul 92

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town July 28 SAPA—The Transkei's military government leader, Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa, said on Tuesday [28 July] he had gone "underground" with his documentary evidence of the State Security Council's alleged complicity in the 1985 death of Matthew Goniwe and others. He also warned: "The time for judicial commissions of inquiries is running out." Gen Holomisa was addressing a media conference at the local ANC [African National Congress] offices in Woodstock.

"I have gone underground with that document," he said, referring to a widely published military signal purporting to propose that Goniwe be "permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency". State President F W de Klerk subsequently asked him to present the document for investigation. "I have stated publically how and when it will be released but nobody seems interested," Gen Holomisa said. "When they institute a proper judicial commission of inquiry and not a public servants' commission of inquiry...." In any event the time for judicial commissions of inquiry was running out, he said.

Responding to a specific question regarding the Goldstone Commission, he said that commission was part and parcel of the Harmse Commission process which had resulted in not a single person being brought to court. "I will release it (the Goniwe document) when the time arrives," he concluded.

Benoni District Declared Unrest Area 28 Jul

*MB2807173292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1620 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] Pretoria July 28 SAPA—The magisterial district of Benoni on the East Rand—including the areas Watville and Daveyton—was declared an unrest area by Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel on Tuesday [28 July]. The announcement was made in a special government gazette.

According to Mr Kriel the move was decided on because "public disturbance, disorder, riot and public violence were occurring or threatening in the area". Additional measures, besides normal legislation, were necessary to enable the government to ensure the safety of the public and the maintenance of public order as well as to combat or prevent such public disturbance, disorder, riot and public violence, he said.

Rocket Said in 'Advanced Stage,' Boosters Tested

*MB2907060292 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 28 Jul 92*

[Text] South Africa could have its own satellite in space within the next five years, launched on its own rocket booster. That's according to Danel subsidiary Somchem, the company manufacturing the rocket and its propellant. Somchem today released a diagram showing what South Africa's first space rocket could look like. The diagram shows it to stand about 25 meters high and to consist of three stages. The rocket is believed to be in an advanced stage of development. Three rocket boosters have been fired successfully over the past three months at the Rooi Els testing site, not far from Cape Town. Somchem Chairman Jacob van Wyk said South Africa had had a positive response from potential partners in its space program.

[Begin Van Wyk recording] We can't do this by ourselves. We've got to have partners and it depends to a large extent on that, on the time span that we need for the successful entry into this business. [end recording]

29 Jul Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2907135992

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

International Commission for Impartial Monitoring—
"An international monitoring commission, with independent field teams in the most troubled townships,

could—if it were given the necessary standing and consent from the Government—fulfill this vital task of on-the-ground, impartial monitoring," says a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 29 July. "In no way would it supplant local peace efforts. But it would be a vital complement—by virtue of its neutrality, its contemporary rather than after-the-fact investigations, and its expertise and restraining presence." Since the present UN intervention "seems to be yielding positive results, it is to be hoped that Mr Vance's recommendations to the Security Council will facilitate wide acceptance for a continued role for the UN in bringing peace to this land."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk Shows 'Strange Block' Toward Claims Against Police—Pathologist Dr. Jonathan Gluckman's decision to publish his concerns about deaths in police custody "has been vindicated by the sudden scurry in government circles," points out a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 29 July. "President De Klerk does not shy away from difficult or even momentous decisions; if he did, we would not be debating a new constitution with a free ANC [African National Congress] in a country without apartheid laws. But the President seems to have a strange block about the police and the military." Now, President de Klerk "needs to do more than issue denials of inaction. He must act firmly to restore public confidence in the police, and in himself. Gluckman's allegations must be investigated publicly, not departmentally, and preferably by a judge; investigations must be instituted where criminality is indicated, and prosecutions vigorously pursued; and the inquest system reviewed if it enables official wrongdoing to be covered up."

BEELD

ANC Tries To Force Its Will—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 27 July says in a page 6 editorial: "How the ANC has hijacked sport and is trying to force its will in all fields was again shown this weekend by the actions of Mr. Nelson Mandela at the Olympic Games, where he behaved as though he were the president of South Africa." "Even outside of sport, the ANC behaves as though it is hungry for power. It is now trying to take over the Transvaal Performing Arts Council. It wants, for example, to take over responsibility for the council's productions, staff appointments, restructuring, and training." "Worst of all is the fact that the ANC continues to reject the democratic path of negotiation. Instead, it is pressing ahead to force its will on all South Africans through its program of mass action. We hope the organization is aware that this is costing it dearly overseas." "More and more the ANC is finding itself in the position the government was formerly in, with the outside world rejecting its policies as morally unacceptable. The ANC will have to learn that democracy in the modern idiom means people must be given the greatest possible freedom to make their own decisions."

Angola

Four Candidates Register for Presidential Poll

MB2907144092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] Four candidates for the presidency of the Republic and 18 political parties have now registered in the Supreme Court, precisely two months before elections are due to be held in Angola. For the presidential elections, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's [MPLA] candidate is Jose Eduardo dos Santos; the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's candidate is Jonas Savimbi; the Angolan Social Democratic Party's candidate is Andre Milton Kilanda-moko; and the Democratic Party for Progress' candidate is Nfulampinga Lando Victor.

Holden Roberto, chairman of the Angola National Liberation Front, is expected to register as a candidate today, following his appointment yesterday as the sole candidate for his party. As of now there is no concrete information on whether Daniel Chipenda will register as an independent candidate, although it is already known that he has left the MPLA. The deadline for registering as a candidate for the presidential elections is 31 July.

Opposition Council Meets on List of Candidates

MB2907153192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] At a meeting last night, the National Opposition Council failed to reach consensus on the (?coalition) [words indistinct] and the Council's list of candidates for the legislative elections. There are indications that the Democratic Party for the Progress of the Angolan National Alliance [PDP-ANA] is not part of the coalition. Reports say that other parties are opposed to the PDP-ANA because Nfulampinga Lando Vitor, the party's president, has already been selected as a presidential candidate.

Although it agrees with the idea of a coalition, the Angola National Liberation Front is also committed to Mr. Holden Roberto, its candidate in the presidential elections. Our correspondent reports that the National Opposition Council, as well as other political parties, except the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], are looking for independent politicians to form part of the Council's slate of candidates.

Daniel Chipenda could become the National Opposition Council's candidate in the presidential elections, but it all depends on the outcome of ongoing high-level negotiations.

The UNITA-Democratic Tendency and the Democratic Forum also met last night, advancing the names of two candidates in the presidential elections. One of the candidates could, however, be rejected by the Supreme Court for failing to meet one of the requirements, namely to have lived in Angola for the last six months.

Savimbi Discusses Registration, Disbanding Army

MB2807153792 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Interview with Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, with unidentified reporters in Bie Province on 23 July—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr. Savimbi, the election campaign is drawing nearer. Is your visit to Bie Province [words indistinct]?

[Savimbi] I have been visiting many places. I have already been to Mocamedes and Lubango. I have traveled from Cazombo, Moxico Province. I have come here to convey a message from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] before the start of the election campaign.

[Reporter] Dr. Savimbi, when do you think the disbanding of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] will take place?

[Savimbi] I think it is meaningless to set a date. What matters is that we have the will to form a single army. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] could set a date and then be unable to fulfill its plan. Yet, we have the wish to do so. We said in Luanda that when elections are held we want to have a single army, instead of three.

[Reporter] The government has set 1 August as the date for the disbanding of FAPLA, making it conditional on UNITA's announcing the disbanding of FALA.

[Savimbi] I believe that the Armed Forces Joint Commission [CCFA] is taking care of the formation of the new army. I am sure it knows the number of soldiers available. Even if we also set 1 August as the date, does that mean that by then the MPLA will have no government forces outside the Angolan armed forces? So, I do not think it makes sense for us to set a date and keep our troops outside the future army.

[Reporter] Dr. Savimbi, the government says that there are areas and districts [words indistinct].

[Savimbi] Why does the (?head of) government feel that way? Does he think he will stay in office after elections are held? If that is the case, then there is no need for elections.

When we visited Lubango we learned that the government wants the school year to begin on 1 September. We are worried about this type of statement. The government says that it will establish (?state authority) after elections. What happens if the MPLA does not win elections? Or is the MPLA certain that it will win the elections? If the government is certain of a victory, then something fishy is going on.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] riot police?

[Savimbi] I will raise that issue at tomorrow's rally. What is the purpose of riot police if we are heading for peace? Where will the riots come from? Riot police are a repressive force, geared to act against the people. So I do not understand why the government wants to establish riot police, instead of reorganizing and strengthening the existing police force to maintain law and order.

[Reporter] What is UNITA's point of view on [words indistinct]?

[Savimbi] I believe that the date has already been extended to 15 August. We believe that we will not have the desired number of voters registered by 31 July or even by 15 August. So, we would like the government, UNITA, and other parties, particularly the National Electoral Council to be flexible, and extend the registration of voters until the end of August. So far, we have only registered just over 3 million voters. The ideal would be to register 5 million voters.

[Reporter] Dr. Savimbi, his excellency the president of the Angola National Liberation Front has said that he would like to meet you. What is your [words indistinct]?

[Savimbi] I do not know anything about that. We can meet with anybody, especially Angolans, but I have received no message from President Holden Roberto.

[Reporter] Dr. Savimbi [words indistinct]

[Savimbi] I do not know why people always want news. We would also like to hear news. I have already brought news several times. For instance, I am now involved in a campaign to urge Angolans not to support the establishment of a force of riot police. I would also like to hear something new from the youths in Bie.

[Reporter] Dr. Savimbi, President dos Santos is [words indistinct] would you be prepared to take part in a public debate with Dos Santos?

[Savimbi] As long as it is not only Angolan media. UNITA supports the idea of a debate between the president of the Republic and me as long as it is covered by the international media. I (?am not interested) in a debate covered only by the Angolan media.

[Reporter] Dr. Savimbi, there has been a big wave of violence in Bie Province. Do you wish to make any appeal regarding this issue?

[Savimbi] We do not want violence in any part of the country. I have not received any report from our provincial secretary regarding this matter, but [word indistinct] what we wish is that there is reconciliation, tolerance, and coexistence so that we may begin the electoral campaign in an atmosphere of calm.

[Reporter] Thank you very much.

Madagascar

Armed Group Flees After Occupying Radio Station

AB2907132692 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT
29 Jul 92

[Text] Antananarivo, July 29 (AFP) - A group of armed civilians occupied the studios of Radio-Madagascar and broadcast an announcement in which a churchman, Michel Fety, declared himself head of state.

The occupation, in the early hours of Wednesday, lasted only four hours. The group of between six and ten people left the radio station at about 10:00 a.m. (0700 GMT) and reports from the South African Government in Pretoria said authorities on Madagascar were in the process of apprehending them.

Thousands of people gathered around the radio station, next to Lake Anosy in the centre of the capital, after the group fled, but the area was reported to be calm.

The brief seizure of the station happened while the prime minister, Guy Razanamasy, was in the south of Madagascar and the president of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and leader of the opposition Forces Vives party, Albert Zafy, was in the north of the island. It is believed that the armed group were from an extremist faction of Forces Vives, which opposes the rule of President Didier Ratsiraka.

In the apparently pre-recorded message broadcast from the station, Fety said the action had been taken to "put an end to the procrastination of the Forces Vives and give back hope to a disappointed population." The priest urged the people to remain calm and appealed for a return to democracy via the forthcoming elections.

The declaration was broadcast several times over three hours. The group threatened to blow up the station and dynamite hydro-electric dams close to the capital if the authorities tried to remove them from the station.

Radio Madagascar ceased broadcasting after the group left and the journalists asked to be escorted from the building under guard.

Witnesses said one of the group was Liva Ramahazomanana, a woman who took part in a previous occupation of the station on May 13 1990 in which a coup against Ratsiraka was also claimed. That occupation ended in bloodshed when security forces intervened and used hand grenades to disperse the large crowd which gathered, killing three people.

There was no apparent deployment of security forces here on Wednesday.

Fety, who is in his 70s, appeared on the political scene here in May 1972, when he was elected to the national committee for development. Out of favour under the current regime, he became director of the faculty of

theology in Antananarivo. He reentered the political arena after demonstrations organised by the Forces Vives against President Ratsiraka last year.

In France, the government reiterated its support for the democratic process taking place in Madagascar. The country is due to hold a referendum on August 19, followed by presidential and legislative elections.

Malawi

President Banda Addresses Opening of Parliament

MB2907121692 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1810 GMT 28 Jul 92

[Speech by President Hastings Kamuzu Banda at the opening of the first meeting of the 29th session of parliament in Zomba on 28 July—recorded]

[Text] Mr. Speaker, honorable members: It is always a joy to me to perform the state opening of parliament every year. Today, it is even more so because three weeks ago we celebrated the 28th anniversary of our independence as an independent, sovereign state. As we celebrated it, we also thanked the Almighty God above, for helping us in maintaining 28 years of peace and calm, law and order in this country.

Mr. Speaker sir, you will agree with me that to maintain peace and calm, law and order for 28 years is a great achievement for any country in Africa. Malawi has witnessed great progress and has developed beyond recognition because of the stability and upholding of the four cornerstones upon which the Malawi nation is built, namely unity, loyalty, obedience, and discipline.

Today, 28 years after our independence we are still united as a nation, and I am here this morning opening the 29th session of our parliament as a nation. Even those who do not wish us well have been sincere enough to accept that we have made good of our independence, and we have done so in spite of the great odds against us—odds: o, d, d, s—against us at the time of independence, or at the time we became independent in 1964. This is why it is a matter of great joy for me to be here this morning to perform the state opening of our parliament.

Mr. Speaker sir, before I continue with my remarks, permit me to welcome you and all honorable members to this house. I congratulate all of you on your success at the polls, and those of you who have been nominated, I congratulate you for being nominated. Some of you were here before, but others are new. The chairman of the electoral commission reported to me that more than half of the members of the last parliament were defeated in the last general elections. That was real democracy, whatever others may say. The voters were free to make their choice, and they indeed exercised their democratic rights. More than half of the members of parliament then only lose if an election is free, fair, and truly democratic. Any allegations to the contrary are baseless and are

dissident propaganda. Therefore, you should, Mr. Speaker and honorable members, ignore them that is, ignore the dissidents of the desert. There was no manipulation of the election results because if there were any, such manipulations would have been in favor of the ministers and members of parliament who have lost their seats.

Now that you have been elected, and others nominated, you are, therefore, honorable members of this house. I would like to caution each one of you against being negligent in attending to the requirements or needs of your respective constituencies. Members of parliament are elected to represent their constituencies in parliament. Their duty is to tell parliament the needs of the constituencies, and to report what is going on there, that is, in the constituencies. Report to parliament. If a member of parliament does not visit the people in his constituency, how can he tell parliament what is going on, and what his people want in the constituency? In other words, you must visit your constituency regularly; otherwise, how can you tell parliament what the people want or what is needed in each of your constituencies?

Any member of parliament who does not regularly visit his constituency is not doing his duty. He is not fit to be member of parliament to be blunt, and should resign because this job, his duty is to represent the people of the constituency, which means he must visit the constituency regularly. I hope that is understood by every honorable member. If a member is to represent his constituency properly in parliament, he must visit his constituency regularly to find out what is wanted or needed by his people in his constituency.

Mr. Speaker sir, I am pleased that in Malawi we are a nation of people who are truly united and hard working. We no longer live—I, i, v, e—we no longer live as Ngoni, Tumbuka, Tonga, or Nyakuja in the north; no longer Yao, Lomwe, or Chewa in the south; and no longer Chewa or Ngoni in the center. We are just Malawians. Our country has therefore, advanced from being a collection of quarreling tribes which were hostile to each other before we became independent to being a proud and steady nation of united Malawians.

We have made great strides in social and economic development because we have been united and have worked hard in the fields as a result of my people responding to my appeal to them to work hard in the fields, we have been self-sufficient in food for many years. But this year it is regrettable to note that after being self-sufficient in food for many years, Malawi like other countries in this region is experiencing the worst kind of drought in living memory.

At the opening of the budget session in March this year, I appealed to donors overseas and elsewhere for food aid to ensure that there will be no mass starvation in this country. The response from them, that is the donors, has

been most pleasing and encouraging. In other words they have been very, very, very quick to respond to our request for food aid. I wish to thank all these donors who have given us, or have promised to give us, food aid. Thanks will go to the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, the people of China, France, Canada, Japan, and the European Community, and several other countries and organizations. But, because the drought has been so severe, we still have a shortfall in our food requirements as well in other necessities of life such as water and medicines.

Therefore, I wish to make a further appeal to friendly countries and organizations to continue assisting us in this hour of need. My appeal also goes to the local business community here at home to play their part in alleviating the human suffering in this country.

As a nation we must be prepared to face some economic hardships as we go through the effects of the drought. If we have good rain later this year, these difficulties will be only temporary. Malawi has always shown great resilience in times of difficulties. Let us pray for good rains this coming season and we should prepare our fields or gardens in time. Hopefully we will have bumper crops next year if the God gives us good rains that we are praying for.

On relation with our neighbors, I am pleased to say that we continue to be at peace with all our neighbors. As everyone in this house knows the policy of this country [word indistinct] relations with our neighbors is one of good neighborliness. We continue to live in peace and friendship with all our neighbors. That is why we continue to receive in open visitors from the neighboring and surrounding countries.

For example, earlier this year we were honored with a visit to Malawi by the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Honorable Robert Mugabe. His visit further strengthened the already existing strong bonds of friendship between Malawi and Zimbabwe. Later we received the president of the Republic of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire, in his capacity as chairman of Southern African Development Coordination Conference and as president of Botswana in the context of bilateral cooperation between Malawi and Botswana. The visit was a further opportunity to strengthen the already good relations between Botswana and Malawi.

And more recently, we received the president of the African National Congress, Dr. Nelson Mandela. Our quiet dialogue with the African National Congress of South Africa has been useful and constructive despite the contrary image that has been given by the mass media. As I said before, Dr. Mandela is a very capable and respected leader of his people, the Africans in South Africa. He is pragmatic and honest. It was a pleasure for me to exchange views with him as everybody knows, South Africa is a very, very, very, important country in this part of the world. Whether we like it or not the two races there have to learn to live together to be [word

indistinct] as fellow citizens. And we hope that he, President Mandela, working together with President de Klerk and others can bring real peace to the South African townships and put an end to the human sufferings there. We look forward to the time when a nonracial democratic South Africa will take its place among the nations of our region in particular, and in the world in general.

The other very important visitor we received recently is the second vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania and president of Zanzibar, Dr. Salim Amour, who joined us during the celebrations marking the 28th anniversary of our independence. The bonds of friendship between Malawi and Tanzania continue to grow stronger and stronger as evidenced by first the state visit to Malawi by the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Mr. Mwaenyi, in 1989 and then by my very successful state visit to Tanzania last year, and lastly by the recent visit to Malawi of the second vice and president of Tanzania and president of Zanzibar.

To come back home, to Malawi, let me say a few words on the allegations made about human rights in Malawi. These allegations have rather sadly, even been made by nations friendly to us on the basis of gross misinformation by the dissidents of this country in their campaign against us. For example, on the question of detention without trial, it is clear that the local political realities and national security considerations have been ignored by our friends because such issues have been grossly misrepresented by the dissidents of this country.

On a continent like ours, that is Africa, where there has been so much political strife, tribal violence, and civil unrest, consideration and restrictive precaution for national security are unavoidable for a responsible government. As I said elsewhere, in this country detention has been used to protect national security and not to abuse human rights. Detention has in fact prevented civil war here. In many countries in Africa, as everybody knows, there is civil war now but not here and this is because those who would have caused the war have been detained. We release detainees when periodic review, provided under the law, confirms that the detainees are no longer a threat to our national security. To ensure that the critic no longer exploits our detention practices to tarnish our human rights image, I have given instructions that all subsequent detainees should be charged and tried in an open court. Where this is not possible, I will appoint a special tribunal headed by a High Court judge whom a detainee can appeal to against his detention. In order to give effect to these questions, the relevant legislation will have to be amended in this house. Therefore during this session of parliament, the house will consider a bill for amendment of that legislation.

Another area which has caused misunderstanding is the question of Forfeiture Act. This act was meant to protect our economy against sabotage by unethical businessmen. The act was never intended to disregard economic rights

for anyone and it was applied only in very few cases. Following my order for review of the Forfeiture Act so as to make provision in this act to enable the offenders to argue the case in a court of law, the house will consider a bill for amendment of that act during this session.

Mr. Speaker sir, honorable members, you may have heard already from the news media that the government has invited the International Red Cross Committee to visit any of our prisons and interview any detainees or prisoners of their choice. I have no doubt that these visits will show that our prison conditions are comparable to those in other countries in Africa for that matter, in the world. I personally welcome the visit by the International Committee of the Red Cross Society. There is nothing to hide in this country. Let them come and see things for themselves.

Mr. Speaker sir, honorable members this is all I wanted to say to you. I wish you, Mr. Speaker and honorable members, successful deliberation during this session of parliament. Thank you very much Mr. Speaker sir, honorable members, thank you.

Mozambique

Chissano on Willingness To Meet Dhlakama Demands

MB2907143592 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Jul 92

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano said in Maputo today that the meeting he will hold on 4 August with Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], could have positive consequences for the country. The head of state said he will go to Rome with peace of mind, and willing to give the guarantees the Renamo leader demands to end the war, namely security for him and his followers.

The president of the Republic said that Zimbabwean head of state Robert Mugabe as well as the mediators at the Rome peace talks between the government and Renamo will attend the 4 August meeting. The president of the Republic was speaking this morning when he received a group of Muslims who delivered a message in which they expressed the hope that the 4 August meeting will bring peace to Mozambique.

In their message, the members of the Muslim community said that it has been proved that the war ravaging the country cannot be resolved militarily. The message added, quote: We Mozambicans are aware that the war ought to stop for the sake of those who die or are maimed, as well as for the children who need a country where hope and life instead of death and destruction prevail.

Namibia

Prime Minister Discusses Relations With Police

MB2907151492 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 28 Jul 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Perhaps the most touchy issue which Namibia's SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] government has had to deal with in recent months is its relationship with senior police officers, many of whom are whites. In March, the government suspended four white officers in connection with the beating of black protesters at Namibia Breweries. Police raided the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation after the incident was shown on television, and an inquiry into police behavior was appointed. Prime Minister Hage Geingob is in London at the moment. Florian Vester asked him if the four officers are still on suspension.

[Begin recording] [Geingob] Well, they have now been reinstated. Suspension is the normal procedure, I think, as you know, and they were suspended because it was felt that they committed some kind of offense. But after investigation they have now been reinstated.

[Vester] The record has been set straight? There are no further problems regarding this incident?

[Geingob] Well, there are no further incidents, but it is up to them, I think two of them didn't want to accept their reinstatement. They want to maybe clear their names [word indistinct] and we have the legal system. They can take the course of the courts.

[Vester] I believe the government at the time was not satisfied with the way the police was handling this incident. How is the government's relationship generally with the police, and specially say the holdovers from the pre-independence days, who are still quite prominent in the police?

[Geingob] Well, one has to put that in context, we came out of the war, racial hatred, and some of these police officers were the ones who were torturing people who are today some of them leaders, and that they are still in the same positions. So, as far as I am concerned, if we talk about reconciliation it is for the police officers or others [words indistinct] to now make up and it is for them, their behavior, and how they are now enforcing law that will make them to be acceptable. The whole community is suspicious of the police officers that they used to regard as oppressors.

[Vester] So, are you satisfied with the work of the commission of inquiry which the government ordered after this incident into the police generally, has that commission produced any results so far?

[Geingob] Not yet, but you see, one is not setting up commissions to find faults of this or that group. We want to build our country, and therefore the idea is that we

help the police who need to be helped and also community to be informed that these are [word indistinct] police officers [words indistinct] their hatred.

[Vester] Another in a way preindependence problem which seems to have recently caught up with your government is the question of ex-SWAPO fighters who in June, and at a demonstration, seemed to have serious complaints about their pay and also their training, as it were their reintegration into civilian society. Has that been dealt with?

[Geingob] You see, what I resent always about BBC is that here is the country which emerged from a very difficult situation, doing very well, talking about human rights respect and democratic process, and you are now picking up very, very isolated incidents to try to make that Africa must always have problems. I resent that. Because our policy of reconciliation, our policy of giving those police officers that you were talking about earlier and people like that to be integrated again with the former fighters, and since we don't have money [word indistinct] for a big army, we had to leave some of the people out, who fought, who sacrificed. They have been told that we cannot accommodate all former freedom fighters. But you lack skills, so we have to train you so that you can get the skills and be able to be self-sufficient. There were administrative problems of them not being paid on time, problems of starting on time. So, anybody will react and say, why am I just put here, and so on. Those things were going on, but demonstrations and all that I am hearing are not true. There was an incident of misunderstanding that they were told again to come in Windhoek just recently, to come and collect their money.

So they came but the idea was for them to register again for training programs. So these are administrative small things. [end recording]

Seychelles

President's Party Wins Multiparty Elections

AB2807192592 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT
27 Jul 92

[Text] Victoria, 27 Jul (AFP) - President Albert Rene's ruling party has won the Seychelles' first multi-party election in 17 years, defeating flamboyant opposition leader James Mancham, officials said Monday [27 July].

Rene's Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) took 58.4 percent of the votes cast in the weekend poll to elect a commission to draft a new constitution for a future legislative assembly for the Indian Ocean island chain to be elected in December.

The Democratic Party led by Mancham, who was ousted by Rene in a 1977 coup, won 33.7 percent and will have seats on the commission along with the ruling SPPF and the Parti Seselwa led by Wavel Ramkalawan.

Eight parties contested the election, which was seen as the key to future political control of the Seychelles.

A Commonwealth observer group deemed the election in the former British colony free and fair, officials said. Observers from France and the United States also monitored the poll.

Rene, who ousted Mancham while serving as his prime minister in a coalition government, won 20 of the 22 electoral districts.

Togo

Eyadema Comments on Electoral Laws, Other Issues

AB2807190092 Lome Radio Lome in French
1230 GMT 21 Jul 92

[Text] President Eyadema speaks out at last. This is one of the lead stories in the national daily TOGO PRESSE, which today published an interview with the president of the Republic. During this interview, conducted and reported by our colleague Yakoubi Tchatchibara, various issues were discussed, including organizing the various elections in the shortest possible time.

President Eyadema deplored the fact that he has not been made a party to the drafting of the electoral code texts. According to him, the three transition bodies should seek a consensus on each of the texts being drafted. General Eyadema said that the head of government believed that he was assuming his responsibilities by promulgating the text, but, he added, the commitments that we made to the people and the international community for a satisfactory end to our democratic process does not at all mean that we should rush through the various stages to reach this goal; for example, we should not be promulgating laws likely to engender conflicts. Sizene Eyadeor, there are many remarks concerning the prime minister.

[Eyadeor] Gen. Eyadema said that, first of all, there is Article 2, in which the definition of the eligible voter did not take into account the electoral practice which has been the same since 1946. Also, the unique ballot paper imposed by Articles 59 and 60 for the legislative and presidential elections is an innovation, which, according to the president, entails considerable risks and does not treat literate and illiterate voters equally.

The president also had some misgivings about the bill relating to the organization of the constitutional referendum and the draft constitution. First, concerning the political environment, he raised two points, namely, voter registration and electoral wards. According to him, voter registration was carried out before the electoral code was adopted; therefore, it does not have any legal basis and is incompatible with the liberal principle provided for under Article 6 of the Electoral Code.

Another remark made by President Eyadema during the interview concerned the proposed allocation of National Assembly seats. He said that considering demographic factors alone was not enough. He said that for a better representation of the population, the area covered by the deputies and the condition of Togolese society should be taken into account so that imbalances between the urban and rural populations would not be aggravated.

The head of state was surprised that Article 152 provides for the termination of the functions of the transition organs for an indefinite period. According to him, this is absolutely contrary to the provisions of Article 66 of Act

No. 7. President Eyadema was also surprised that a constitution which is supposed to be liberal should make such unliberal and restrictive provisions such as those relating to a presidential candidate's age and the obligation of Togolese Armed Forces members and Security Forces to resign.

Finally, the president of the Republic reaffirmed in his interview that he will never be responsible for promulgating a law that will sow the seeds of discord.

Opposition Urges France To Review Cooperation

AB2807140192 Lome Radio Lome in French
1900 GMT 25 Jul 92

[Text] The Collective of Democratic Opposition [COD-II], held its maiden news conference this morning at the Hotel de la Paix in Lome after its inauguration last week. This meeting offered COD-II members the opportunity to present their organization to the media and to explain their objectives and views on the Togolese political situation. The main speakers were Mr. Zarifou Ayeva, COD-II chairman, and Mr. Gnininvi Agboyibor Sandjetove, deputy chairman.

Naturally, the attempted assassination of Mr. Tavio Amarin of the Pan-African Socialist Party was discussed. The COD-II chairman attacked the enemies of Togolese democracy and appealed to France to intensify its pressure on African dictatorships and also to reconsider its military cooperation with Togo.

[Begin Ayeva recording] I regard it as a duty to review the attempted assassination of Tavio, the latest flagrant incident that occurred in our country. Here, we have irrefutable proof that a program for the physical elimination of opposition leaders has been planned and is being executed. This is not a recent program. What is clear is that today Tavio Amarin's aggressor has a name. [Name indistinct], to be specific, used a easily identified weapon, which in no case he should have possessed. For a long time, the forces hostile to change thought they could continue to operate behind the scenes. For a long time, the people's assassins thought that they could forever bear the stamp of their sinister designs. These men were already known, however. Some people, for their part, recognized in broad daylight one of those who absolutely want to deprive us of freedom and [word indistinct].

In the meantime, Tavio Amarin is in Paris, thus joining one of the greatest opposition figures, Gilchrist Olympio, who the murderers were quick to place on the death list, alongside with our comrade in arms, [name indistinct].

This is the right occasion for us to thank France for its assistance on the occasion of these two tragic incidents. This is also the occasion for us to urge France to act further by intensifying its moral and material pressure on the dictatorships still prevailing in Africa. As far as Togo is concerned and in view of current events, it would be proper for France to reconsider its technical military assistance to the country. [end recording]

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